Due Date for Written Comments to NIGC: April 16, 2012

1 PART 547 – MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR GAMING EQUIPMENT USED 2 WITH THE PLAY OF CLASS II GAMES 3 Sec. 4 547.1 What is the purpose of this part? 5 547.2 What are the definitions for this part? 6 547.3 Who is responsible for implementing these standards? 7 547.4 What are the rules of general application for this part? 8 547.5 How does a tribal government, TGRA, or tribal gaming operation comply with this part? 9 547.1 What is the purpose of this part? 10 547.2 Who is responsible for implementing these standards? 11 547.3 What are the definitions for this part? 12 547.4 How does a tribal government, TGRA, or tribal gaming operation comply with this part? 13 547.5 What are the rules of interpretation and of general application for this part? 14 547.6 What are the minimum technical standards for enrolling and enabling Class II gaming 15 system components? 16 547.7 What are the minimum technical hardware standards applicable to Class II gaming 17 systems? 18 547.8 What are the minimum technical software standards applicable to Class II gaming systems? 19 547.9 What are the minimum technical standards for Class II gaming system accounting 20 functions? 21 547.10 What are the minimum standards for Class II gaming system critical events? 22 547.11 What are the minimum technical standards for money and credit handling? 23 547.12 What are the minimum technical standards for downloading on a Class II gaming system? 24 547.13 What are the minimum technical standards for program storage media? 25 547.14 What are the minimum technical standards for electronic random number generation? 26 547.15 What are the minimum technical standards for electronic data communications between 27 system components?

What are the minimum standards for game artwork, glass, and rules?

28

547.16

1 2 3	How does a tribal gaming regulatory authority apply to implement an alternate standard to those required by this part? OR What notification to the NIGC is required after an alternate standard from those required by the part is granted?
4	
5	Authority: 25 U.S.C. 2706(b)
6	
7	§ 547.1 What is the purpose of this part?
8	The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2703(7)(A)(i), permits the use of electronic,
9	computer, or other technologic aids in connection with the play of Class II games. This part
10	establishes the minimum technical standards governing the use of such aids
11	§ 547.2-How do What are the definitions for this part?
12	For the purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:
13	Account access component. A component within a Class II gaming system that reads or
14	recognizes account access media and gives a patron the ability to interact with an account.
15	Account access medium. A magnetic stripe card or any other medium inserted into, or otherwise
16	made to interact with, an account access component in order to give a patron the ability to interact
17	with an account.
18	Audit mode. The mode where it is possible to view Class II gaming system accounting functions,
19	statistics, etc. and perform non-player-related functions.
20	Agent. A person authorized by the gaming operation, as approved by the TGRA, to make
21	decisions or perform tasks or actions on the behalf of the gaming operation.

1 Cancel credit. An action initiated by the Class II gaming system where some or all of a player's 2 credits are removed by an attendant and paid to the player. 3 Cashless system. A proprietary system that performs cashless transactions and maintains records 4 of those cashless transactions. 5 Cashless transaction. A movement of funds electronically from one component to another. 6 *CD-ROM.* Compact Disc – Read Only Memory. 7 Chair. The Chair of the National Indian Gaming Commission. 8 Class II gaming. Class II gaming must have the same meaning as defined in 25 U.S.C. 9 2703(7)(A). 10 Class II gaming system. All components, whether or not technologic aids in electronic, computer, 11 mechanical, or other technologic form, that function together to aid the play of one or more Class II 12 games, including accounting functions mandated by these regulations. 13 Commission. The National Indian Gaming Commission established by the Indian Gaming 14 Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. 15 Coupon. A financial instrument of fixed wagering value, usually paper, that can only be used to 16 acquire non-cashable credits through interaction with a voucher system. This does not include 17 instruments such as printed advertising material that cannot be validated directly by a voucher 18 system. 19 Critical memory. Memory locations storing data essential to the functionality of the Class II 20 gaming system.

1 DLL. A Dynamic-Link Library file. 2 Download package. Approved data sent to a component of a Class II gaming system for such 3 purposes as changing the component software. 4 DVD. Digital Video Disk or Digital Versatile Disk. 5 *EPROM.* Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory – a non-volatile storage chip or device that 6 may be filled with data and information, that once written is not modifiable, and that is retained even 7 if there is no power applied to the machine. 8 Electromagnetic interference. The physical characteristic of an electronic component to emit 9 electronic noise either into free air, onto the power lines, or onto communication cables. 10 Fault. An event that when detected by a Class II gaming system causes a discontinuance of game 11 play or other component functions. 12 Financial instrument. Any tangible item of value tendered in Class II game play, including, but 13 not limited to, bills, coins, vouchers and coupons. 14 Financial instrument acceptor. Any component that accepts financial instruments, such as a bill 15 validator. 16 Financial instrument dispenser. Any component that dispenses financial instruments, such as a ticket 17 printer. 18 Financial instrument storage component. Any component that stores financial instruments, such 19 as a drop box.

1 Flash memory. Non-volatile memory that retains its data when the power is turned off and that 2 can be electronically erased and reprogrammed without being removed from the circuit board. 3 Game software. The operational program or programs that govern the play, display of results, 4 and/or awarding of prizes or credits for Class II games. 5 Gaming equipment. All electronic, electro-mechanical, mechanical, or other physical components 6 utilized in the play of Class II games. 7 Hardware. Gaming equipment. 8 Interruption. Any form of mis-operation, component failure, or interference to the Class II 9 gaming equipment. 10 *Modification.* A revision to any hardware or software used in a Class II gaming system. 11 Non-cashable credit. Credits given by an operator to a patron; placed on an Class II gaming 12 system through a coupon, cashless transaction or other approved means; and capable of activating 13 play but not being converted to cash. 14 Patron. A person who is a customer or guest of the gaming operation and may interact with a 15 Class II game. Also may be referred to as a "player". 16 Patron deposit account. An account maintained on behalf of a patron, for the purpose of 17 depositing and withdrawing cashable funds for the primary purpose of interacting with a gaming 18 activity. 19 Player interface. Any component or components of a Class II gaming system, including an 20 electronic or technologic aid (not limited to terminals, player stations, handhelds, fixed units, etc.), 21 that directly enables player interaction in a Class II game.

1	Prize schedule. The set of prizes available to players for achieving pre-designated patterns in the
2	Class II game.
3	Program storage media. An electronic data storage component, such as a CD-ROM, EPROM,
4	hard disk, or flash memory on which software is stored and from which software is read.
5	Progressive prize. A prize that increases by a selectable or predefined amount based on play of a
6	Class II game.
7	Proprietary Class II System Component. A system component that is only interoperable with a
8	single manufacturer's Class II system. Examples include vouchering systems, accounting systems,
9	and cashless systems.
10	Random number generator (RNG). A software module, hardware component or combination of
11	these designed to produce outputs that are effectively random.
12	Reflexive software. Any software that has the ability to manipulate and/or replace a randomly
13	generated outcome for the purpose of changing the results of a Class II game.
14	Removable/rewritable storage media. Program or data storage components that can be removed
15	from gaming equipment and be written to, or rewritten by, the gaming equipment or by other
16	equipment designed for that purpose.
17	Server. A computer that controls one or more applications or environments within a Class II
18	gaming system.
19	<u>Test/diagnostics mode</u> . A mode on a component that allows various tests to be performed on the
20	Class II gaming system hardware and software.
21	Testing laboratory. An organization recognized by a TGRA pursuant to § 547.5(f).

1	TGRA. Tribal gaming regulatory authority, which is the entity authorized by tribal law to regulate
2	gaming conducted pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
3	Voucher. A financial instrument of fixed wagering value, usually paper, that can only be used to
4	acquire an equivalent value of cashable credits or cash through interaction with a voucher system.
5	Voucher system. A proprietary component of the Class II gaming system that securely maintains
6	records of vouchers and coupons; validates payment of vouchers; records successful or failed
7	payments of vouchers and coupons; and controls the purging of expired vouchers and coupons.
8	these regulations affect state jurisdiction?
9	
10	— Nothing in this part shall be construed to grant to a state jurisdiction over Class II gaming or to-
11	extend a state's jurisdiction over Class III gaming.
12	§ 547.3 Who is responsible for implementing these standards?
13	(a) Minimum Standards. These are minimum standards and, recognizing that TGRAs also
14	regulate Class II gaming, a TGRA may establish and implement additional technical standards that
15	do not conflict with the standards set out in this Part.
16	(b) No Limitation of Technology. This part should not be interpreted to limit the use of technology
17	or to preclude the use of technology not specifically referenced.
18	(c) Only applicable standards apply. Gaming equipment and software used with Class II gaming
19	systems must meet all applicable requirements of this part. For example, if a Class II gaming system
20	lacks the ability to print or accept vouchers, then any standards that govern vouchers do not apply.

1	(d) State Jurisdiction. Nothing in this part shall be construed to grant to a state jurisdiction over
2	Class II gaming or to extend a state's jurisdiction over Class III gaming.
3	What are the definitions for this part? For the purposes of this part, the following definitions
4	apply: Account access component. A component within a Class II gaming system that reads or
5	recognizes account access media and gives a patron the ability to interact with his or her-
6	account. Account access medium. A magnetic stripe card or any other medium inserted into, or
7	otherwise made to interact with, an account access component in order to give a patron the ability to
8	interact with an account. Audit mode. The mode where it is possible to view Class II gaming system
9	accounting functions, statistics, etc. and perform non-player related functions.
10	Agent. An employee or other person authorized by the gaming operation, as approved by the tribal
11	gaming regulatory authority, designated for certain decisions, tasks and actions in the gaming
12	operation.Cancel credit. An action initiated by the Class II gaming system where some or all of a
13	player's credits are removed by an attendant and paid to the player. Cashless system. A system that
14	performs cashless transactions and maintains records of those cashless transactions. Cashless
15	transaction. A movement of funds electronically from one component to another, often to or from a
16	patron deposit account.
17	
18	CD-ROM. Compact Disc-Read Only Memory.
19	
20	Chairman. The Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission. Class II game. The same as
21	"class II gaming" in 25 U.S.C. 2703(7)(A).
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1	— Class II gaming system. All components, whether or not technologic aids in electronic, computer,
2	mechanical, or other technologic form, that function together to aid the play of one or more Class II
3	games, including accounting functions mandated by these regulations.
4	— Commission. The National Indian Gaming Commission established by the Indian Gaming
5	Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. Coupon. A financial instrument of fixed wagering value,
6	usually paper, that can only be used to acquire non-cashable credits through interaction with a
7	voucher system. This does not include instruments such as printed advertising material that cannot be
8	validated directly by a voucher system.
9	— Critical memory. Memory locations storing data essential to the functionality of the Class II
10	gaming system.
11	— DLL. A Dynamic-Link-Library file.
12	Download package. Approved data sent to a component of a Class II gaming system for such
13	purposes as changing the component software.
14	— DVD. Digital Video Disk or Digital Versatile Disk.
15	— Electromagnetic interference The physical characteristic of an electronic component to emit
16	electronic noise either into free air, onto the power lines, or onto communication cables.
17	
18	Electrostatic discharge. A single event, rapid transfer of electrostatic charge between two objects,
19	usually resulting when two objects at different potentials come into direct contact with each other.
20	
21	EPROM. Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory -a storage area that may be filled with data
22	and information, that once written is not modifiable, and that is retained even if there is no power-

1	applied to the machine.
2	
3	Fault. An event that when detected by a Class II gaming system causes a discontinuance of game-
4	play or other component functions.
5	— Financial instrument. Any tangible item of value tendered in Class II game play, including, but
6	not limited to, bills, coins, vouchers and coupons.
7	Financial instrument acceptor. Any component that accepts financial instruments, such as a bill
8	validator. Financial instrument dispenser. Any component that dispenses financial instruments,
9	such as a ticket printer.
10	— Financial instrument storage component. Any component that stores financial instruments, such
11	as a drop box.
12	— Flash memory. Non-volatile memory that retains its data when the power is turned off and that
13	can be electronically erased and reprogrammed without being removed from the circuit board.
14	— Game software. The operational program or programs that govern the play, display of results,
15	and/or awarding of prizes or credits for Class II games.
16	Gaming equipment. All electronic, electro-mechanical, mechanical, or other physical components
17	utilized in the play of Class II games.
18	— Hardware. Gaming equipment.
19	— Interruption. Any form of mis-operation, component failure, or interference to the Class II-
20	gaming equipment.

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1	Modification. A revision to any hardware or software used in a Class II gaming system. Non-
2	cashable credit. Credits given by an operator to a patron; placed on an Class II gaming system
3	through a coupon, cashless transaction or other approved means; and capable of activating play but
4	not being converted to cash.
5	Patron deposit account. An account maintained on behalf of a patron, for the purpose of depositing
6	and withdrawing cashable funds for the primary purpose of interacting with a gaming activity.

- Player interface. Any component or components of a Class II gaming system, including an electronic or technologic aid (not limited to terminals, player stations, handhelds, fixed units, etc.), that directly enables player interaction in a Class II game.
- 10 Prize schedule. The set of prizes available to players for achieving pre-designated patterns in the 11 Class II game.
- 14 Progressive prize. A prize that increases by a selectable or predefined amount based on play of a

 15 Class II game.
- 16 *Random number generator (RNG)*. A software module, hardware component or combination of these designed to produce outputs that are effectively random.
- 18 Reflexive software. Any software that has the ability to manipulate and/or replace a randomly19 generated outcome for the purpose of changing the results of a Class II game.

1	— Removable/rewritable storage media. Program or data storage components that can be removed
2	from gaming equipment and be written to, or rewritten by, the gaming equipment or by other-
3	equipment designed for that purpose.
4	— Server. A computer that controls one or more applications or environments within a Class II
5	gaming system.
6	— Test/diagnostics mode. A mode on a component that allows various tests to be performed on the
7	Class II gaming system hardware and software.
8	— Testing laboratory. An organization recognized by a tribal gaming regulatory authority pursuant
9	to § 547.4(f). Tribal gaming regulatory authority. The entity authorized by tribal law to regulate
10	gaming conducted pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
11	— Voucher: A financial instrument of fixed wagering value, usually paper, that can only be used to
12	acquire an equivalent value of cashable credits or cash through interaction with a voucher system.
13	Voucher system. A component of the Class II gaming system or an external system that securely
14	maintains records of vouchers and coupons; validates payment of vouchers; records successful or
15	failed payments of vouchers and coupons; and controls the purging of expired vouchers and coupons.
16	§ 547.4 What are the rules of general application for this part?
17	(a) Fairness. No Class II gaming system may cheat or mislead users. All prizes advertised must
18	be available to win during the game. Test laboratory must calculate and/or verify the mathematical
19	expectations of game play, where applicable, in accordance with the manufacturer stated submission.
20	The results must be included in the test laboratory's report to the TGRA. At the request of the TGRA,
21	the manufacturer must also submit the mathematical expectations of the game play to the TGRA.

1	(b) Approved equipment and software only. All gaming equipment and software used with Class
2	II gaming systems must be identical in all respects to a prototype reviewed and tested by a testing
3	laboratory and approved for use by the TGRA pursuant to § 547.5(a) through (c). Unapproved
4	software must not be loaded onto or stored on any program storage medium used in a Class II
5	gaming system, except as provided in § 547.5(e).
6	(c) Proper functioning. All gaming equipment and software used with Class II gaming systems
7	must perform according to the manufacturer's design and operating specifications.
8	§ 547.5 How does a tribal government, tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA, or tribal
9	gaming operation comply with this part?
10	— (a) Limited immediate compliance. A tribal gaming regulatory authority shall:
11	(1) Require
12	(a) Grandfathered Gaming systems: For all Class II gaming systems available for use at any
13	tribal gaming facility that were manufactured or placed in a tribal facility on or before November 10,
14	2008, the TGRA must:
15	(1) Have required that all Class II gaming system software that affects the play of the Class II
16	game be and was in operation prior to November 10, 2008 was submitted, together with the signature
17	verification required by § 547.8(f), to a testing laboratory recognized pursuant to paragraph (f) of this
18	section within 120 days after November 10, 2008;
19	
20	(2) Require.
21	(2) Have required that the testing laboratory test tested the submission to the standards
22	established by § 547.4(a), § 547.8(b), § 547.8(f), § 547.14, the minimum probability standards of §

l	547.5(e), and to any additional technical standards adopted by the tribal gaming regulatory authority;
2	
3	(3) Require TGRA;
4	(3) Have required that the testing laboratory provide the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA
5	with a formal written report setting forth and certifying to the findings and conclusions of the test;
6	(4) Make Have made a finding, in the form of a certificate provided to the supplier or
7	manufacturer of the Class II gaming system, that the Class II gaming system qualifies for grandfather
8	status under the provisions of this section, but only upon receipt of a testing laboratory's laboratory's
9	report that the Class II gaming system is compliant with § 547.4(a), § 547.8(b), § 547.8(f), the
10	minimum probability standards of § 547.5(e), § 547.14, and any other technical standards adopted by
11	the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA. If the tribal gaming regulatory authority does TGRA did
12	not issue the certificate, or if the testing laboratory finds found that the Class II gaming system is not
13	compliant with § 547.4(a), § 547.8(b), § 547.8(f), the minimum probability standards of § 547.5(e),
14	§ 547.14, or any other technical standards adopted by the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA,
15	then the gaming system shallmust immediately be removed from play and not be utilized;
16	(5) Retain a copy of any testing laboratory's report so long as the Class II gaming system that is
17	the subject of the report remains available to the public for play;
18	
19	(6) Retain a copy of any certificate of grandfather status and any certificate of grandfather status so
20	long as the Class II gaming system that is the subject of the certificate report remains available to the
21	public for play; and_

1	(76) Require Have required the supplier of any player interface to designate with a permanently
2	affixed label each player interface with an identifying number and the date of manufacture or a
3	statement that the date of manufacture was on or before the effective date of this part. The tribal
4	gaming regulatory authority shall also require the supplier to provide a written declaration or
5	affidavit affirming that the date of manufacture was on or before November 10, 2008.
6	plate consistent with § 547.7(d) and any other information required by the TGRA.
7	(b) Grandfather provisions. All Class II gaming systems manufactured or placed in a tribal
8	facility on or before the effective date of this part and November 10, 2008 and that have been
9	certified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section are grandfathered Class II gaming systems for
10	which the following provisions apply:
11 12	(1) Grandfathered Class II gaming systems may continue in operation for a period of five years from November 10, 2008.
12	Holli November 10, 2008.
13	(2)_Grandfathered Class II gaming systems shallmay only be be available for used at any tribal
14	gaming facility subject to approval approved by the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA. The
15	TGRA, which shallmust transmit its notice of that approval, identifying the grandfathered Class II
16	gaming system and its components, to the Commission.
17	(3) Remote communications must only be allowed if authorized by the TGRA. Grandfathered
18	systems must have the ability to enable or disable remote access, and the default state must be set to
19	disabled.
20	<u>3</u> (4) As permitted by the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA, individual hardware or software
21	components of a grandfathered Class II gaming system may be repaired or replaced to ensure proper
22	functioning, security, or integrity of the grandfathered Class II gaming system.

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2 approved pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, except for the following: 3 (i) Any software modifications that the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA finds will maintain or advance the system's overall compliance with this part or any applicable provisions of 4 5 parts 542 and part 543 of this chapter, after receiving a new testing laboratory report that the 6 modifications are compliant with the standards established by § 547.4(a), § 547.8(b), the minimum 7 probability requirements of § 547.5(c), § 547.14, and any other standards adopted by the TGRA; 8 (ii) Any hardware modifications that the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA finds will 9 maintain or advance the system's overall compliance with this part or any applicable 10 provisions of parts 542 and 543 of this chapter; and 11 (iii) Any other modification to the software of a grandfathered Class II gaming system that the 12 tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA finds will not detract from, compromise or prejudice: (A) The proper functioning, security, or integrity of the Class II gaming system, and 13 14 (B) The gaming system's overall compliance with the requirements of this part or any applicable 15 provisions of parts 542 and part 543 of this chapter. 16 (iv) No such modification may be implemented without the approval of the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA. The tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA shall must maintain a record 17 18 of the modification so long as the Class II gaming system that is the subject of the modification 19 remains available to the public for play and shallmust make the record available to the Commission 20 upon request. The Commission will only make available for public review records or portions of 21 records subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; the Privacy Act of 22 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a; or the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2716(a).

(5) All modifications that affect the play of a grandfathered Class II gaming system shallmust be

1	(c) Submission, testing, and approval—generally. Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (d)
2	of this section, no tribal gaming regulatory authority a TGRA shallmust not permit in a tribal gaming
3	operation the use of any Class II gaming system, or any associated cashless system or voucher
4	system or any modification thereto, in a tribal gaming operation unless:
5	(1) The Class II gaming system, cashless system, voucher payment system, or modification
6	thereto has been submitted to a testing laboratory;
7	(2) The testing laboratory tests is required by the TGRA to test the submission to the standards
8	established by:
9	(i) This part;_
10	(ii) Any applicable provisions of parts 542 and 543 of this chapter that are testable by the testing
11	laboratory; and_
12	(iii) The tribal gaming regulatory authority;
13	
14	TGRA;
15	(3) The testing laboratory provides a formal written report to the party making the submission,
16	setting forth and certifying to its findings and conclusions; and noting compliance with any
17	applicable federal laws or regulations;
18	(4)(i) The testing laboratory's written report certifies that the operation of each player interface
19	must not be compromised or affected by electrostatic discharge, liquid spills, electromagnetic
20	interference, radio frequency interference, or any other risk identified by the TGRA;

1 (5) Following receipt of the testing laboratory's report, the tribal gaming regulatory 2 authority TGRA makes a finding that the Class II gaming system, cashless system, or voucher system 3 conforms to the standards established by: 4 (A) This part; 5 (B) Any applicable provisions of parts 542 and 543 of this chapter that are testable by the testing 6 laboratory; and_ 7 (C) The tribal gaming regulatory authority. 8 9 (ii) The tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA. 10 (d) The TGRA shallmust retain a copy of the testing laboratory's report required by paragraph (c) 11 of this section so long as the Class II gaming system, cashless system, voucher system, or 12 modification thereto that is the subject of the report remains available to the public for play in its 13 gaming operation. 14 15 (d_ 16 (e) Emergency hardware and software modifications. 17 (1) A tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA, in its discretion, may permit modified hardware 18 or software to be made available for play without prior laboratory testing or review if the modified 19 hardware or software is: 20 (i) Necessary to correct a problem affecting the fairness, security, or integrity of a game or 21 accounting system or any cashless system, or voucher system; or

1	(ii) Unrelated to game play, an accounting system, a cashless system, or a voucher system
2	(2) If a tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA authorizes new or modified software or
3	hardware to be made available for play or use without prior testing laboratory review, the tribal
4	gaming regulatory authority TGRA shallmust thereafter require the hardware or software
5	manufacturer to:_
6 7	(i) Immediately advise other users of the same hardware or software of the importance and availability of the update;_
8	(ii) Immediately submit the new or modified hardware or software to a testing laboratory for
9	testing and verification of compliance with this part and any applicable provisions of parts 542 and
10	543 of this chapter that are testable by the testing laboratory; and_
11 12	(iii) Immediately provide the tribal gaming regulatory authorityTGRA with a software signature verification tool meeting the requirements of § 547.8(f) for any new or modified software
13	(3) If a tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA authorizes a software or hardware modification
14	under this paragraph, it shallmust maintain a record of the modification and a copy of the testing
15	laboratory report so long as the Class II gaming system that is the subject of the modification remains
16	available to the public for play and shallmust make the record available to the Commission upon
17	request. The Commission will only make available for public review records or portions of records
18	subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; the Privacy Act of 1974, 5
19	U.S.C. 552a; or the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2716(a).
20 21	(e) Compliance by charitable gaming operations. This part shalldoes not apply to charitable gaming operations, provided that:_

1	(1) The tribal government determines that the organization sponsoring the gaming operation is a
2	charitable organization;
3	(2) All proceeds of the charitable gaming operation are for the benefit of the charitable
4	organization;_
5	(3) The tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA permits the charitable organization to be exempted.
6	from this part;_
7	(4) The charitable gaming operation is operated wholly by the charitable
8	organization's employees or volunteers; and
9	(5) The annual gross gaming revenue of the charitable gaming operation does not exceed
10	\$1,000,000.
11	(f) Testing laboratories.
12	(1) A testing laboratory may provide the examination, testing, evaluating and reporting functions
13	required by this section provided that:
14	(i) It demonstrates its integrity, independence and financial stability to the tribal gaming
15	regulatory authority.
16	TGRA.
17	(ii) It demonstrates its technical skill and capability to the tribal gaming regulatory authority.
18	
19	TGRA.
20	(iii) Half the testing laboratory is not owned or operated by, or affiliated with, the same tribe-or-
21	tribal gaming regulatory authority, it must be independent from the manufacturer and gaming

1	operator for whom it is providing the testing, evaluating, and reporting functions required by this
2	section.
3	(iv) The tribal gaming regulatory authority:
4	TGRA:
5	(A) Makes a suitability determination of the testing laboratory based upon standards no less
6	stringent than those set out in §§ 533.6(b)(1)(ii) through (v) of this chapter and based upon no less
7	information than that required by § 537.1 of this chapter, or
8	(B) Accepts, in its discretion, a determination of suitability for the testing laboratory made by any other gaming regulatory authority in the United States.
10	(v)_ After reviewing the suitability determination and the information provided by the testing
11	laboratory, the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA determines that the testing laboratory is
12	qualified to test and evaluate Class II gaming systems
13	(2) The tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA shall must:
14	(i) Maintain a record of all determinations made pursuant to paragraphs (f)(1)(iviii) and (f)(1)(iv)
15	of this section for a minimum of three years and shallmust make the records available to the
16	Commission upon request. The Commission will only make available for public review records or
17	portions of records subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, <u>5 U.S.C. 5525 U.S.C.</u>
18	552; the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a5 U.S.C. 552a; or the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25
19	<u>U.S.C. 2716(a)</u> .
20	
21	25 U.S.C. 2716(a).

1	(ii) Place the testing laboratory under a continuing obligation to notify it of any adverse
2	regulatory action in any jurisdiction where the testing laboratory conducts business.
3	(iii) Require the testing laboratory to provide notice of any material changes to the information
4	provided to the tribal gaming regulatory authority. TGRA.
5	
6	§ 547.5 What are the rules of interpretation and of general application for this part? (a)
7	Minimum standards. A tribal gaming regulatory authority may establish and implement additional
8	technical standards that are as stringent as, or more stringent than, those set out in this part.
9	
10	(b) Only applicable standards apply. Gaming equipment and software used with Class II gaming
11	systems shall meet all applicable requirements of this part. For example, if a Class II gaming system
12	lacks the ability to print or accept vouchers, then any standards that govern vouchers do not apply.
13	
14	(c) Fairness. No Class II gaming system shall cheat or mislead users. All prizes advertised shall be
15	available to win. No progressive prize shall have a probability of winning less than 1 in 100,000,000.
16	No other prize shall have a probability of winning less than 1 in 50,000,000.
17	
18	(d) Approved equipment and software only. All gaming equipment and software used with Class II
19	gaming systems shall be identical in all respects to a prototype reviewed and tested by a testing
20	laboratory and approved for use by the tribal gaming regulatory authority pursuant to § 547.4(a)
21	through (c). Unapproved software shall not be loaded onto or stored on any program storage medium
22	used in a Class II gaming system, except as provided in § 547.4(d).
23	

1	(e) Proper functioning. All gaming equipment and software used with Class II gaming systems shall
2	perform according to the manufacturer's design and operating specifications.
3	
4	(f) No Limitation of Technology. This part should not be interpreted to limit the use of technology or
5	to preclude the use of technology not specifically referenced.
6	
7	(g) Severability. If any provision of this part is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction,
8	such decision shall not affect the remainder of this part.
9	
10	§ 547.6_What are the minimum technical standards for enrolling and enabling Class II
11	gaming system components?
12	(a) General requirements. Class II gaming systems shallmust provide a method to:_
13	(1) Enroll and unenroll system components;_
14	(2) Enable and disable specific system components
15	(b) Specific requirements. Class II gaming systems shallmust:
16	(1) Ensure that only enrolled and enabled system components participate in gaming; and_
17	(2) Ensure that the default condition for components shallmust be unenrolled and disabled
18	
19	§ 547.7_What are the minimum technical hardware standards applicable to Class II gaming
20	systems?

1	(a) General requirements. (1) The Class II gaming system shall operate in compliance with
2	applicable regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.
3	
4	(2) Prior to approval by the tribal gaming regulatory authority pursuant to § 547.4(c), the Class II
5	gaming system shall have obtained from Underwriters' Laboratories, or its equivalent, relevant-
6	certification(s) required for equipment of its type, including but not limited to certifications for liquid
7	spills, electromagnetic interference, etc.
8	
9	(b)_Printed circuit boards.
10	(1) Printed circuit boards that have the potential to affect the outcome or integrity of the game,
11	and are specially manufactured or proprietary and not off-the-shelf, shallmust display a unique
12	identifier such as a part number and/or revision number, which shallmust be updated to reflect new
13	revisions or modifications of the board.
1.4	
14	(2) Switches or jumpers on all circuit boards that have the potential to affect the outcome or
15	integrity of any game, progressive award, financial instrument, cashless transaction, voucher
16	transaction, or accounting records shallmust be capable of being sealed.
17	
18	(e _
19	(b) Electrostatic discharge. Class II gaming system components accessible to the public
19	(v) Electrostatic discharge. Class if gaining system components accession to the public
20	shallmust be constructed so that they exhibit immunity to human body electrostatic discharges on
21	areas exposed to contact. Static discharges of $\pm \frac{15 \text{ kV}}{4}$ for air discharges and $\pm \frac{15 \text{ kV}}{4}$ for contact
22	discharges may must not cause damage, or inhibit operation or integrity of the Class II gaming
23	system.

1	
2	(d _
3	(c) Physical enclosures. Physical enclosures shallmust be of a robust construction designed to
4	resist determined illegal entry. All protuberances and attachments such as buttons, identification
5	plates, and labels shallmust be sufficiently robust to avoid unauthorized removal.
6	
7	(e
8	(d) Player interface. The player interface shallmust display the serial number and date of
9	manufacture and include a method or means to:
10	(1) Display information to a player; and
11	(2) Allow the player to interact with the Class II gaming system.
12	(e) Account access components. A Class II gaming system component that reads account access
13	media shallmust be located within a secure, locked or tamper-evident area or in a cabinet or housing
14	that is of a robust construction designed to resist determined illegal entry and to protect internal
15	components. In addition, the account access component:
16	(1) ShallMust be constructed so that physical tampering leaves evidence of such tampering; and
17	(2) ShallMust provide a method to enable the Class II gaming system to interpret and act upon
18	valid or invalid input or error condition.
19	
20	(g

1 (f) Financial instrument storage components. Any Class II gaming system components that store 2 financial instruments and that are not operated under the direct control of a gaming operation 3 employee or agent shallmust be located within a secure and locked area or in a locked cabinet or 4 housing that is of a robust construction designed to resist determined illegal entry and to protect 5 internal components. 6 (h 7 (g) Financial instrument acceptors. 8 (1) Any Class II gaming system components that handle financial instruments and that are not 9 operated under the direct control of an agent shallmust: 10 (i) Be located within a secure, locked and tamper-evident area or in a locked cabinet or housing 11 that is of a robust construction designed to resist determined illegal entry and to protect internal 12 components; 13 (ii) Be able to detect the entry of valid or invalid financial instruments and to provide a method to 14 enable the Class II gaming system to interpret and act upon valid or invalid input or error condition; 15 and 16 (iii) Be constructed to permit communication with the Class II gaming system of the accounting 17 information required by § 547.9(a) and by applicable provisions of any Commission and tribal 18 gaming regulatory regulations governing minimum internal control standards. 19 (2) Prior to completion of a valid financial instrument transaction by the Class II gaming system, 20 no monetary amount related to that instrument shallmust be available for play. For example, credits 21 shallmust not be available for play until currency or coupon inserted into an acceptor is secured in the 22 storage component.

1	(3) The monetary amount related to all valid financial instrument transactions by the Class II
2	gaming system shallmust be recorded as required by § 547.9(a) and the applicable provisions of any
3	Commission and tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA regulations governing minimum internal
4	control standards.
5	
6	(i _
7	(h) Financial instrument dispensers.
8	(1) Any Class II gaming system components that dispense financial instruments and that are not
9	operated under the direct control of a gaming operation employee or agent shallmust:
10	(i) Be located within a secure, locked and tamper-evident area or in a locked cabinet or housing
11	that is of a robust construction designed to resist determined illegal entry and to protect internal
12	components;_
13	(ii) Provide a method to enable the Class II gaming system to interpret and act upon valid or
14	invalid input or error condition; and_
15	(iii) Be constructed to permit communication with the Class II gaming system of the accounting
16	information required by § 547.9(a) and by applicable provisions of any Commission and tribal
17	gaming regulatory regulations governing minimum internal control standards.
18	(2) The monetary amount related to all valid financial instrument transactions by the Class II
19	gaming system shallmust be recorded as required by § 547.9(a), the applicable provisions of parts-
20	542 and 543 of this chapter, and any tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA regulations governing
21	minimum internal control standards.

l	
2	(i
3	(i) Game Outcome Determination Components. Any Class II gaming system logic components
4	that affect the game outcome and that are not operated under the direct control of a gaming operation
5	employee or agent shallmust be located within a secure, locked and tamper-evident area or in a
6	locked cabinet or housing that is of a robust construction designed to resist determined illegal entry
7	and to protect internal components. DIP switches or jumpers that can affect the integrity of the Class
8	II gaming system mustmust be capable of being sealed by the tribal gaming regulatory authority.
9	
10	(k) TGRA.
11 12 13 14 15	(j) Door access detection. All components of the Class II gaming system that are locked in order to meet the requirements of this part shallmust include a sensor or other methods to monitor an open door. A door open sensor, and its components or cables, shallmust be secure against attempts to disable them or interfere with their normal mode of operation;
17	(k) Separation of functions/no limitations on technology. Nothing herein shallmust prohibit the
18	account access component, financial instrument storage component, financial instrument acceptor,
19	and financial instrument dispenser from being included within the same component, or being
20	separated into individual components.
21 22	§ 547.8 What are the minimum technical software standards applicable to Class II gaming systems?
	v

1	This section provides general software standards for Class II gaming systems for the play of
2	Class II games
3	(a) Player interface displays.
4	(1) If not otherwise provided to the player, the player interface shallmust display the following:
5	(i) The purchase or wager amount;
6	(ii) Game results; and
7	(iii) Any player credit balance.
8	(2) Between plays of any game and until the start of the next play, or until the player selects a
9	new game option such as purchase or wager amount or card selection, whichever is earlier, if not
10	otherwise provided to the player, the player interface shallmust display:
11	(i) The total purchase or wager amount and all prizes and total credits won for the last game
12	played;
13	(ii) The final results for the last game played, including entertaining displays of results, if any;
14	and_
15	(iii) Any default purchase or wager amount for the next play
16	(b) Game initiation and play.
17	(1) Each game played on the Class II gaming system shallmust follow and not deviate from a
18	constant set of rules for each game provided to players pursuant to § 547.16. Any change in rules
19	constitutes a different game. There shallmust be no automatic or undisclosed changes of rules.

1	(2) For bingo games and games similar to bingo, the The Class II gaming system shall must not
2	alter or allow to be altered the card permutations or game rules used for play of a Class II game
3	unless specifically chosen by the player prior to commitment to participate in the game. No duplicate
4	cards shallmust be sold for any common draw
5	(3) No game play shallmay commence and, no financial instrument or credit shallmay be
6	accepted on the affected player interface, in the presence of any fault condition that affects the
7	outcome of the game, open door, or while in test, audit, or lock-up mode.
8	(4) The player shallmust choose to participate in the play of a game.
9	(c) Audit Mode.
10	(1) If an audit mode is provided, the Class II gaming system shallmust provide, for those
11	components actively involved in the audit:
12	(i) All accounting functions required by § 547.9, by applicable provisions of any Commission
13	regulations governing minimum internal control standards, and by any internal controls adopted by
14	the tribe or tribal gaming regulatory authority;
15	
16	TGRA;
17	(ii) Display player interface identification; and_
18	(iii) Display software version or game identification;_
19	(2) Audit mode shallmust be accessible by a secure method such as an employeeagent PIN-and,
20	key, or other auditable access control.

1	(3) Accounting function data shallmust be accessible by an authorized person agent at any time,
2	except during a payout, during a handpay, or during play
3	(4) The Class II gaming system shallmust disable financial instrument acceptance on the affected
4	player interface while in audit mode, except during financial instrument acceptance testing.
5	(d) Last game recall. The last game recall function shallmust:
6	(1) Be retrievable at all times, other than when the recall component is involved in the play of a
7	game, upon the operation of an external key-switch, entry of an audit card, or a similar method;
8	(2) Display the results of recalled games as originally displayed or in text representation,
9	including entertaining display results implemented in video, rather than electro-mechanical, form, if
10	any, so as to enable the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA or operator to clearly identify the
11	game sequences and results that occurred;
12	(3) Allow the Class II gaming system component providing game recall, upon return to normal
13	game play mode, to restore any affected display to the positions, forms and values displayed before
14	access to the game recall information; and
15	(4) Provide the following information for the current and previous four games played and
16	shall <u>must</u> display:
17	(i) Game Play start time, end time, and date;_
18	(ii) The total number of credits at the start of play, less the purchase or wager amount;
19	
20	<u>:</u>
21	(iii) The purchase or wager amount;

1	(iv) The total number of credits at the end of play; and
2	(v) The total number of credits won as a result of the game recalled, and the value in dollars and
3	cents for progressive prizes, if different:
4	(vi) For bingo games and games similar to bingo only, also display:
5	(A) The card(s) used by the player;
6	(B) The identifier of the bingo game played;
7	(C) The numbers or other designations drawn, in the order that they were drawn;
8	(D) The numbers or other designations and prize patterns covered on each card;
9	(E) All prizes won by the player, including winning patterns, if any; and entertaining displays
10	implemented in video, rather than electro-mechanical form, if any; and
11	
12	
13	(F) The unique identifier of the card on which prizes were won;
14	(vii) For pull-tab games only, also display:
15	(A) The result(s) of each pull-tab, displayed in the same pattern as on the tangible pull-tab;
16	(B) All prizes won by the player;
17	(C) The unique identifier of each pull tab; and
18	(D) Any other information necessary to fully reconstruct the current and four previous plays.

1 (e) Voucher and credit transfer recall. Notwithstanding the requirements of any other section in 2 this part, a Class II gaming system shallmust have the capacity to: 3 (1) Display the information specified in § 547.11(b)(5)(ii) through (vi) for the last five vouchers 4 or coupons printed and the last five vouchers or coupons accepted; and 5 (2) Display a complete transaction history for the last five cashless transactions made and the last 6 five cashless transactions accepted. 7 (f) Software signature verification. The manufacturer or developer of the Class II gaming system 8 shallmust provide to the testing laboratory and to the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA an 9 industry-standard methodology, acceptable to the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA, for 10 verifying the Class II gaming system game software. By way of illustration, for game software stored 11 on rewritable media, such methodologies include signature algorithms and hashing formulas such as 12 SHA-1. 13 (g) Test, diagnostic, and demonstration modes. If test, diagnostic, and/or demonstration modes 14 are provided, the Class II gaming system shallmust, for those components actively involved in the test, diagnostic, or demonstration mode: 15 16 (1) Clearly indicate when that component is in the test, diagnostic, or demonstration mode; 17 (2) Not alter financial data on that component other than temporary data; 18 (3) Only be available after entering a specific mode; 19 (4) Disable credit acceptance and payment unless credit acceptance or payment is being tested; 20 and 21 (5) Terminate all mode-specific functions upon exiting a mode.

1	(h) Multigame. If multiple games are offered for player selection at the player interface, the
2	player interface shallmust:
3	(1) Provide a display of available games;
4	(2) Provide the means of selecting among them;
5	(3) Display the full amount of the player's credit balance;
6	(4) Identify the game selected or being played; and
7	(5) Not force the play of a game after its selection.
8	(i) Program interruption and resumption. The Class II gaming system software shallmust be
9	designed so that upon resumption following any interruption, the system:
10	(1) Is able to return to a known state;
11	(2) ShallMust check for any fault condition upon resumption;
12	(3) ShallMust verify the integrity of data stored in critical memory;
13	(4) ShallMust return the purchase or wager amount to the player in accordance with the rules of
14	the game; and
15	(5) ShallMust detect any change or corruption in the Class II gaming system software.
16	(j) Class II gaming system components acting as progressive controllers. This paragraph applies
17	to progressive controllers and components acting as progressive controllers in Class II gaming
18	systems.

1	(1) Modification of progressive parameters shallmust be conducted in a secure manner approved
2	by the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA. Such parameters may include:
3	(i) Increment value;
4	(ii) Secondary pool increment(s);
5	(iii) Reset amount(s);
6	(iv) Maximum value(s); and
7	(v) Identity of participating player interfaces.
8	(2) The Class II gaming system component or other progressive controller shallmust provide a
9	means of creating a progressive balancing report for each progressive link it controls. At a minimum,
10	that report shallmust provide balancing of the changes of the progressive amount, including
11	progressive prizes won, for all participating player interfaces versus current progressive amount(s),
12	plus progressive prizes. In addition, the report shallmust account for, and not be made inaccurate by,
13	unusual events such as:
14	(i) Class II gaming system critical memory clears;
15	(ii) Modification, alteration, or deletion of progressive prizes;
16	(iii) Offline equipment; or
17	(iv) Multiple site progressive prizes.
18	(k) Critical memory.

1	(1) Critical memory may be located anywhere within the Class II gaming system. Critical
2	memory is any memory that maintains any of the following data:
3	(i) Accounting data;
4	(ii) Current credits;
5	(iii) Configuration data;
6	(iv) Last game play recall information required by § 547.8(d);
7	(v) GameGame play recall information for the current game play, if incomplete;
8	(vi) Software state (the last normal state software was in before interruption);
9	(vii) RNG seed(s), if necessary for maintaining integrity;
10	(viii) Encryption keys, if necessary for maintaining integrity;
11	(ix) Progressive prize parameters and current values;
12	(x) The five most recent financial instruments accepted by type, excluding coins and tokens;
13	(xi) The five most recent financial instruments dispensed by type, excluding coins and tokens;
14	and
15	(xii) The five most recent cashless transactions paid and the five most recent cashless
16	transactions accepted.
17	(2) Critical memory shallmust be maintained using a methodology that enables errors to be
18	identified and acted upon. All accounting and recall functions shallmust be verified as necessary to
19	ensure their ongoing integrity.

1	(3) The validity of affected data stored in critical memory shallmust be checked after each of the
2	following events:
3	(i) Every restart;
4	(ii) Each attendant paid win;
5	(iii) Each attendant paid progressive win;
6	(iv) Each sensored door closure; and
7	(v) Every reconfiguration, download, or change of prize schedule or denomination requiring
8	operator intervention or action.
9	(l) Secured access. Class II gaming systems that use a logon or other means of secured access
10	shallmust include a user account lockout after a predetermined number of consecutive failed attempts
11	to access system.
12	§ 547.9 What are the minimum technical standards for Class II gaming system accounting
13	functions?
14	This section provides standards for accounting functions used in Class II gaming systems.
15	(a) Required accounting data. The following minimum accounting data, however named,
16	shallmust be maintained by the Class II gaming system.
17	(1) Amount In: The total value of all financial instruments and cashless transactions accepted
18	by the Class II gaming system. Each type of financial instrument accepted by the Class II gaming
19	system shallmust be tracked independently per financial instrument acceptor, and as required by

1	applicable requirements of Commission and TGRA regulations governing minimum internal control
2	standards.
3	(2) Amount Out: The total value of all financial instruments and cashless transactions paid by
4	the Class II gaming system, plus the total value of attendant pay. Each type of financial instrument
5	paid by the Class II Gaming System shallmust be tracked independently per financial instrument
6	dispenser, and as required by applicable requirements of Commission and TGRA regulations
7	governing minimum internal control standards.
8	(b) Accounting data storage. If the Class II gaming system electronically maintains accounting
9	data:
10	(1) Accounting data shallmust be stored with at least eight decimal digits.
11	(2) Credit balances shallmust have sufficient digits to accommodate the design of the game.
12	(3) Accounting data displayed to the player may be incremented or decremented using visual
13	effects, but the internal storage of this data shallmust be immediately updated in full.
14	(4) Accounting data shallmust be updated upon the occurrence of the relevant accounting event.
15	(5) Modifications to accounting data shallmust be recorded, including the identity of the
16	person(s) making the modifications, and be reportable by the Class II gaming system.
17	(c) Rollover. Accounting data that rolls over to zero shallmust not corrupt data.
18	(d) Credit balance display and function.
19	(1) Any credit balance maintained at the player interface shallmust be prominently displayed at
20	all times except:

1	(i) In audit, configuration, recall and test modes; or
2	(ii) Temporarily, during entertaining displays of game results.
3	(2) Progressive prizes may be added to the player's credit balance provided:
4	(i) The player credit balance is maintained in dollars and cents;
5	(ii) The progressive accounting data is incremented in number of credits; or
6	(iii) The prize in dollars and cents is converted to player credits or transferred to the player's
7	credit balance in a manner that does not mislead the player or cause accounting imbalances.
8	(3) If the player credit balance displays in credits, but the actual balance includes fractional
9	credits, the Class II gaming system shallmust display the fractional credit when the player credit
10	balance drops below one credit.
11	§ 547.10 What are the minimum standards for Class II gaming system critical events?
12	This section provides standards for events such as system critical faults, deactivation, door open
13	or other changes of states, and lockup within the Class II gaming system.
14	(a) Fault events.
15	(1) The following events are to be treated as described below:
16	
17	
	(i) Component fault Reported when a fault on a component is detected. When possible, this event message

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	should indicate what the nature of the fault is.
(ii) Financial storage component full	Reported when a financial instrument acceptor or dispenser includes storage, and it becomes full. This event message should indicate what financial storage component is full.
(iii) Financial output component empty	Reported when a financial instrument dispenser is empty. The event message should indicate which financial output component is affected, and whether it is empty.
(iv) Financial component fault	Reported when an occurrence on a financial component results in a known fault state.
(v) Critical memory error	Some critical memory error has occurred. When a non-correctable critical memory error has occurred, the data on the Class II gaming system component can no longer be considered reliable. Accordingly, any game play on the affected component shallmust cease immediately, and an appropriate message shallmust be displayed, if possible.
(vi) Progressive communication fault	If applicable; when communications with a progressive controller component is in a known fault state.
(vii) Program storage medium fault	Any game play on the affected component shallmust cease immediately, and an appropriate message shallmust be displayed, if possible.

1

2

- (2) The occurrence of any event identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shallmust be
- 3 recorded.
- 4 (3) Upon clearing any event identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the Class II gaming
- 5 system shallmust:
- 6 (i) Record that the fault condition has been cleared;
- 7 (ii) Ensure the integrity of all related accounting data; and

- (iii) In the case of a malfunction, return a player's purchase or wager according to the rules of the
 game.
- 3 (b) *Door open/close events*.
- 6 (i) Indicate that the state of a sensored door changes from closed to open or opened to closed;
- 7 (ii) Disable all financial instrument acceptance, unless a test mode is entered;
- 8 (iii) Disable game play on the affected player interface;
- 9 (iv) Disable player inputs on the affected player interface, unless test mode is entered; and
- 10 (v) Disable all financial instrument disbursement, unless a test mode is entered.
- 11 (2) The Class II gaming system may return the component to a ready to play state when all sensored doors are closed.
- 13 (c) *Non-fault events*. (1) The following non-fault events are to be treated as described below, if 14 applicable:

Event	Definition and Action to be Taken
(i) Player interface off during play	This condition is reported by the affected component(s) to indicate it has been turned on.
(ii) Player interface power on	This condition is reported by the affected component(s) to indicate it has been turned on
(iii) Financial instrument storage component container/stacker removed	This condition is reported when a financial instrument storage container has been removiedremoved. The event message should indicated which storage container was removed

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1	
2	§ 547.11 What are the minimum technical standards for money and credit handling?
3	This section provides standards for money and credit handling by a Class II gaming system.
4	(a) Credit acceptance, generally.
5	(1) Upon any credit acceptance, the Class II gaming system shallmust register the correct number
6	of credits on the player's credit balance.
7	(2) The Class II gaming system shallmust reject financial instruments deemed invalid.
8	(b) Credit redemption, generally.
9	(1) For cashable credits on a player interface, players shallmust be allowed to cash out and/or
10	redeem those credits at the player interface except when that player interface is:
11	(i) Involved in the play of a game;
12	(ii) In audit mode, recall mode or any test mode;
13	(iii) Detecting any sensored door open condition;
14	(iv) Updating the player credit balance or total win accounting data; or
15	(v) Displaying a fault condition that would prevent cash-out or credit redemption. In this case a
16	fault indication shallmust be displayed.
17	(2) For cashable credits not on a player interface, the player shallmust be allowed to cash out
18	and/or redeem those credits at any time.

1	(3) A Class II gaming system snah <u>must</u> not automatically pay an award subject to mandatory tax
2	reporting or withholding.
3	(4) Credit redemption by voucher or coupon shallmust conform to the following:
4	(i) A Class II gaming system may redeem credits by issuing a voucher or coupon when it
5	communicates with a voucher system that validates the voucher or coupon.
6	(ii) A Class II gaming system that redeems credits by issuing vouchers and coupons shallmust
7	either:
8	(A) Maintain an electronic record of all information required by paragraphs (b)(5)(ii) through (vi)
9	of this section; or
10	(B) Generate two identical copies of each voucher or coupon issued, one to be provided to the
11	player and the other to be retained within the machine for audit purposes.
12	(5) Valid vouchers and coupons from a voucher system shallmust contain the following:
13	(i) Gaming operation name and location;
14	(ii) The identification number of the Class II gaming system component or the player interface
15	number, as applicable;
16	(iii) Date and time of issuance;
17	(iv) Alpha and numeric dollar amount;
18	(v) A sequence number;
19	(vi) A validation number that:

l	(A) Is produced by a means specifically designed to prevent repetition of validation numbers; and
2	(B) Has some form of checkcode or other form of information redundancy to prevent prediction
3	of subsequent validation numbers without knowledge of the checkcode algorithm and parameters;
4	(vii) For machine-readable vouchers and coupons, a bar code or other form of machine readable
5	representation of the validation number, which shallmust have enough redundancy and error
6	checking to ensure that 99.9% of all misreads are flagged as errors;
7	(viii) Transaction type or other method of differentiating voucher and coupon types; and
8	(ix) Expiration period or date.
9	(6) Transfers from an account may not exceed the balance of that account.
10	(7) For Class II gaming systems not using dollars and cents accounting and not having odd cents
11	accounting, the Class II gaming system shallmust reject any transfers from voucher payment systems
12	or cashless systems that are not even multiples of the Class II gaming system denomination.
13	(8) Voucher redemption systems shallmust include the ability to report redemptions per
14	redemption location or user.
15	§ 547.12 What are the minimum technical standards for downloading on a Class II gaming
16	system?
17	This section provides standards for downloading on a Class II gaming system.
18	(a) Downloads.
19	(1) Downloads are an acceptable means of transporting approved content, including but not
20	limited to software, files, data, and prize schedules.

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1	(2) Downloads of software, games, prize schedules, or other download packages shall be
2	conducted only as authorized by the tribal gaming regulatory authority.
3	
4	(3) Downloads shallmust use secure methodologies that will deliver the download data without
5	alteration or modification, in accordance with § 547.15(a).
6	
7	(4_
8	(3) Downloads conducted during operational periods shallmust be performed in a manner that
9	will not affect game play.
10	
11	(5 _
12	(4) Downloads shallmust not affect the integrity of accounting data.
13	(5) The Class II gaming system or the tribal gaming regulatory authority shallmust log each
14	downloadbe capable of any download package. Each log record shall contain as a minimum:
15	
16	providing:
17	(i) The time and date of the initiation of the download;
18	(ii) The time and date of the completion of the download;
19	(iii) The Class II gaming system components to which software was downloaded;
20	(iv) The version(s) of download package and any software downloaded. Logging of the unique
21	software signature will satisfy this requirement;
22	(v) The outcome of any software verification following the download (success or failure); and
23	(vi) The name and identification number, or other unique identifier, of any individual(s)
24 25 26	conducting or scheduling a download. (b) Verifying downloads. Following download of any game Downloaded software, the Class II gaming system shall verify the downloaded software on a Class II gaming system must be capable of
27	being verified by the Class II gaming system using a software signature verification method that

2	meets the requirements of § 547.8(t). Using any method it deems appropriate, the tribal gaming regulatory authority shall confirm the verification.
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5	§ 547.12 What are the minimum technical standards for downloading on a Class II gaming
6	system?
7	This section provides standards for downloading on a Class II gaming system.
8	— (a) Downloads. (1) Downloads are an acceptable means of transporting approved content,
9	including but not limited to software, files, data, and prize schedules.
10 11	§ 547.13 What are the minimum technical standards for program storage media?
12	This section provides minimum standards for removable, (re-)writable, and non-rewritable
13	storage media in Class II gaming systems.
14	(a) Removable program storage media. All removable program storage media shallmust maintain
15	an internal checksum or signature of its contents. Verification of this checksum or signature is to be
16	performed after every restart. If the verification fails, the affected Class II gaming system
17	component(s) shallmust lock up and enter a fault state.
18	(b) Nonrewritable program storage media.
19	(1) All EPROMs and Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs) that have erasure windows shallmust
20	be fitted with covers over their erasure windows.

1	(2) All unused areas of EPROMs shallmust be written with the inverse of the erased state (e.g.,
2	zero bits (00 hex) for most EPROMs), random data, or repeats of the program data.
3	(3) Flash memory storage components intended to have the same logical function as ROM, <i>i.e.</i>
4	not to be dynamically written, shallmust be write-protected or otherwise protected from unauthorized
5	modification.
6	(4) The write cycle shallmust be closed or finished for all CD-ROMs such that it is not possible
7	to write any further data to the CD.
8	(5) Write protected hard disks are permitted if the hardware means of enabling the write protect is
9	easily viewable and can be sealed in place Write protected hard disks are permitted using software
10	write protection verifiable by a testing laboratory.
11	(c) Writable and rewritable program storage media.
12	(1) Writable and rewritable program storage, such as hard disk drives, Flash memory, writable
13	CD-ROMs, and writable DVDs, may be used provided that the software stored thereon may be
14	verified using the mechanism provided pursuant to § 547.8(f).
15	(2) Program storage shallmust be structured so there is a verifiable separation of fixed data
16	(e.gsuch as- program, fixed parameters, DLLs) and variable data.
17	(d) <i>Identification of program storage media</i> . All program storage media that is not rewritable in
18	circuit, (e.g. EPROM, CD-ROM) shallmust be uniquely identified, displaying:
19	(1) Manufacturer;
20	(2) Program identifier;

1	(3) Program version number(s); and
2	(4) Location information, if critical (e.g. socket position 3 on the printed circuit board).
3	§ 547.14 What are the minimum technical standards for electronic random number
4	generation?
5	This section provides minimum standards for electronic RNGs in Class II gaming systems.
6	(a) <i>Properties</i> . All RNGs shallmust produce output having the following properties:
7	(1) Statistical randomness;
8	(2) Unpredictability; and
9	(3) Non-repeatability.
10	(b) Statistical Randomness.
11	(1) Numbers or other designations produced by an RNG shallmust be statistically random
12	individually and in the permutations and combinations used in the application under the rules of the
13	game. For example, if a bingo game with 75 objects with numbers or other designations has a
14	progressive winning pattern of the five numbers or other designations on the bottom of the card, and
15	the winning of this prize is defined to be the five numbers or other designations that are matched in
16	the first five objects drawn, the likelihood of each of the 75C5 combinations are to be verified to be
17	statistically equal.
18	(2) Numbers or other designations produced by an RNG shallmust pass the statistical tests for
19	randomness to a 99% confidence level , which may include .
20	(i) Mandatory statistical tests for randomness include:

1	(A) Chi-square test;
2	(B) Runs test (patterns of occurrences must not be recurrent); and
3	(C) Serial correlation test potency and degree of serial correlation (outcomes must be
4	independent from the previous game).
5	(ii) Where applicable statistical tests for randomness may include:
6	(A) Equi-distribution (frequency) test;
7	(B) Gap test;
8	(C) Poker test;
9	(D) Coupon collector's test;
10	(E) Permutation test;
11	(F) Spectral test; or
12	(G) Test on subsequences.
13	(c) Unpredictability.
14	(1) It shallmust not be possible to predict future outputs of an RNG, even if the algorithm and the
15	past sequence of outputs are known.
16	(2) Unpredictability shallmust be ensured by reseeding or by continuously cycling the RNG, and
17	by providing a sufficient number of RNG states for the applications supported.
18	(3) Re-seeding may be used where the re-seeding input is at least as statistically random as, and
19	independent of, the output of the RNG being re-seeded.

1	(a) Non-repeatability. The KNG snahmust not be initialized to reproduce the same output stream
2	that it has produced before, nor shallmust any two instances of an RNG produce the same stream as
3	each other. This property shallmust be ensured by initial seeding that comes from:
4	(1) A source of "true" randomness, such as a hardware random noise generator; or
5	(2) A combination of timestamps, parameters unique to a Class II gaming system, previous RNG
6	outputs, or other, similar method.
7	(e) General requirements.
8	(1) Software that calls an RNG to derive game outcome events shallmust immediately use the
9	output returned in accordance with the game rules.
10	(2) The use of multiple RNGs is permitted as long as they operate in accordance with this
11	section.
12	(3) RNG outputs shallmust not be arbitrarily discarded or selected.
13	(4) Where a sequence of outputs is required, the whole of the sequence in the order generated
14	shallmust be used in accordance with the game rules.
15	(5) The Class II gaming system shallmust neither adjust the RNG process or game outcomes
16	based on the history of prizes obtained in previous games nor make use any reflexive software or
17	secondary decision that affects the results shown to the player or game outcome. Nothing in this
18	paragraph shall prohibit the use of entertaining displays.
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1	(f) Scaling algorithms and scaled numbers. An RNG that provides output scaled to given ranges
2	shallmust:
3	(1) Be independent and uniform over the range;_
4	(2) Provide numbers scaled to the ranges required by game rules, and notwithstanding the
5	requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, may discard numbers that do not map uniformly
6	onto the required range but shallmust use the first number in sequence that does map correctly to the
7	range;
8	(3) Be capable of producing every possible outcome of a game according to its rules; and; and
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10	
11	(4) _Use an unbiased algorithm. A scaling algorithm is considered to be unbiased if the measured_
12	and any bias is no greater than 1 in 100 million.must be reported to the TGRA.
13	§ 547.15_What are the minimum technical standards for electronic data communications
14	between system components?
15	This section provides minimum standards for electronic data communications with gaming
16	equipment or components used with Class II gaming systems.
17	(a) Sensitive data. Communication of sensitive data shallmust be secure from eavesdropping,
18	access, tampering, intrusion or alteration unauthorized by the tribal gaming regulatory
19	authority. TGRA. Sensitive data shall-includes, but is not be limited to:
20	(1) RNG seeds and outcomes;
21	(2) Encryption keys, where the implementation chosen requires transmission of keys;

1	(3) PINs;
2	(4) Passwords;
3	(5) Financial instrument transactions;
4	(6) Transfers of funds;
5	(7) Player tracking information;
6	(8) Download Packages; and
7	(9) Any information that affects game outcome.
8	(b) Wireless communications.
9	(1) Wireless access points shallmust not be accessible to the general public.
10	(2) Open or unsecured wireless communications are prohibited.
11	(3) Wireless communications shallmust be secured using a methodology that makes
12	eavesdropping, access, tampering, intrusion or alteration impractical. By way of illustration, such
13	methodologies include encryption, frequency hopping, and code division multiplex access (as in cell
14	phone technology).
15	(c) Methodologies shallmust be used that will ensure the reliable transfer of data and provide a
16	reasonable ability to detect and act upon any corruption of the data.
17	(d) Class II gaming systems shallmust record detectable, unauthorized access or intrusion
18	attempts.

1	(e) Remote communications shallmust only be allowed if authorized by the tribal gaming
2	regulatory authority. TGRA. Class II gaming systems shallmust have the ability to enable or disable
3	remote access, and the default state shallmust be set to disabled.
4	(f) Failure of data communications shallmust not affect the integrity of critical memory.
5	(g) The Class II gaming system shallmust log the establishment, loss, and re-establishment of
6	data communications between sensitive Class II gaming system components.
7	§ 547.16 What are the minimum standards for game artwork, glass, and rules?
8	This section provides standards for the display of game artwork, the displays on belly or top
9	glass, and the display and disclosure of game rules, whether in physical or electronic form.
10	(a) Rules, instructions, and prize schedules, generally. The following shallmust at all times be
11	displayed or made readily available to the player upon request:
12	(1) Game name, rules, and options such as the purchase or wager amount stated clearly and
13	unambiguously;
14	(2) Denomination;
15	(3) Instructions for play on, and use of, the player interface, including the functions of all buttons;
16	and
17	(4) A prize schedule or other explanation, sufficient to allow a player to determine the correctness
18	of all prizes awarded, including;
19	(i) The range and values obtainable for any variable prize;
20	(ii) Whether the value of a prize depends on the purchase or wager amount; and

1	(111) The means of division of any pari-mutuel prizes; but
2	(iv) For bingo and games similar to bingo Class II Gaming Systems, the prize schedule or other
3	explanation need not state that subsets of winning patterns are not awarded as additional prizes
4	(e.gfor example, five in a row does not also pay three in a row or four in a row), unless there are
5	exceptions, which shallmust be clearly stated.
6	(b) Disclaimers. The Class II gaming system The Player Interface shallmust continually display:_
7	(1) "Malfunctions void all prizes and plays" or equivalent; and
8	(2) "Actual Prizes Determined by Bingo [or other applicable Class II game] Play. Other Displays
9	for Entertainment Only" or equivalent
10	(c) Odds notification. If the odds of hitting any advertised top prize exceeds 100 million to one,
11	the Player Interface must continually display "Odds of winning the advertised top prize exceeds 100
12	million to one" or equivalent.
13	§ 547.17How does a tribal gaming regulatory authority apply for to implement an alternate
14	standard to those required by this part?
15	(a variance from these standards?
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17	—(a) <u>Tribal Gaming Regulatory Authority TGRA</u> approval.
18	(1) A tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA may approve a variance from the requirements of
19	an alternate standard from those required by this part if it has determined that the variance alternate
20	standard will achieve a level of security and integrity sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the
21	standard it is to replace.
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(2)For each enumerated standard for which the tribal gaming regulatory authority approves a
variancean alternate standard, it shallmust submit to the Chairman within 30 days, a detailed report,
which shallmust include the following:
(i)_An explanation of how the variance alternate standard achieves a level of security and
integrity sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the standard it is to replace; and
(ii)_The variancealternate standard as granted and the record on which it is based
(3)_In the event that the tribal gaming regulatory authorityTGRA or the tribe's tribe's government
chooses to submit a variance an alternate standard request directly to the Chair man for joint
government to government review, the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA or tribal government
may do so without the approval requirement set forth in paragraph (a) (1) of this section.
(b) Chairman
<u>(b) Chair</u> Review.
(1) The Chair man may approve or object to a variance an alternate standard granted by a tribal
gaming regulatory authority.
(2)_Any objection by the Chair man shall must be in written form with an explanation why the
variance alternate standard as approved by the tribal gaming regulatory authority TGRA does not
provide a level of security or integrity sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the standard it is to
replace
(3)_If the Chair man fails to approve or object in writing within 60 days after the date of receipt of
a complete submission, the variance alternate standard shall is be considered approved by the

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

Due Date for Written Comments to NIGC: April 16, 2012

1	Chair man . The Chair man and the tribal gaming regulatory authority may, upon notification to the
2	TGRA, by agreement, extend this deadline an additional 60 days.
3	(4)_No variance alternate standard may be implemented until it has been approved by the tribal
4	gaming regulatory authority TGRA pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the Chairman has
5	approved pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
6	(c) Commission Review. Appeal of Chair decision. A Chair's decision may be appealed
7	pursuant to 25 CFR subchapter H. Should the tribal gaming regulatory authority elect to maintain its
8	approval after written objection by the Chairman, the tribal gaming regulatory authority shall be
9	entitled to an appeal to the full Commission in accordance with the following process:(1) Within
10	60 days of receiving an objection, the tribal gaming regulatory authority shall file a written notice of
11	appeal with the Commission that may include a request for an oral hearing or it may request that the
12	matter be decided upon written submissions.
13	(2) Within 10 days after filing a notice of appeal the tribal gaming regulatory authority shall file
14	a supplemental statement specifying the reasons why the tribal gaming regulatory authority believes
15	the Chairman's objection should be reviewed, and shall include supporting documentation, if any.
16	(3) Failure to file an appeal or submit the supplemental statement within the time provided by
17	this section shall result in a waiver of the opportunity for an appeal.
18	(4) If an oral hearing is requested it shall take place within 30 days of the notice of appeal and a
19	record shall be made.
20	(5) If the tribal gaming regulatory authority requests that the appeal be decided on the basis of
21	written submission, the Commission shall issue a written decision within 30 days of receiving the
22	supplemental statement.

(6) The Commission shall uphold the objection of the Chairman, only if, upon de novo review of
the record upon which the Chairman's decision is based, the Commission determines that the
varianceapproved by the tribal gaming regulatory authority does not achieve a level of security and
integrity sufficient to accomplish the purpose of the standard it is to replace.
(7) The Commission shall issue a decision within 30 days of the oral hearing unless the tribal
gaming regulatory authority elects to provide the Commission additional time, not to exceed an
additional 30 days, to issue a decision. In the absence of a decision by the Commission within the
time provided, the decision of the tribal gaming regulatory authority shall be deemed affirmed.
(8) The Commission's decision shall constitute final agency action.
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